THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1850.

John B. Beatton, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM T. MORISON,

of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

of Crawford County.

COUNTY TICKET.

Congress.

JAMES X. M'LANAHAN, of Franklin County.

Assembly,

HENRY CHURCH, of East Pennsboro'.
THOMAS C. SCOULLER, of Mifflin.

Commissioner,

WM. H. TROUT, of Carlisle.

Director of the Poor,

SKILES WOODBURN, of Newton.

Auditor,

LEWIS HYER, of Allen.

County Surveyor,

PATRICK DAVIDSON, of Carlisle.

Prosecuting Attorney,

WM. H. MILLER, of Carlisle.

ADMITTED.—In Court, on Thursday of last week, on motion of Wm. M. Biddle, Esq., THEODORE E. PRIMROSE, Esq., was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the several Courts of Cumberland county.

Mr. PRIMROSE is a graduate of Dickinson College, and a young man of fine abilities. He has been a hard student, is well booked up in the law, and decidedly clever. We predict for him a prominent position in his profession.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The election this year takes place on the 8th of October—that being the second Tuesday of the month. We shall, therefore, issue but four more papers before the day of trial. We fear there is too much apathy in the Democratic ranks. Democrats, awake from all criminal indifference. If our friends desire to gain a victory they must begin "to stiffen *up the sinews of war"—they must go to work in the several townships, and organize for the contest.*

Democrats, no time is to be lost. Be up and doing. Our opponents are secretly at work, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, and are doing every thing in their power to distract the Democratic party of this county. Awake, then Democrats, to a true sense of duty. Remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let this be your motto. Let zeal, union, and good will prevail in all your councils, and a glorious triumph will be yours.

MEETING OF SENATORIAL CONFEREES.

The following proceedings of the meeting of the Senatorial Conferees from Cumberland and Perry counties, were prepared by the Conferees from this county, and handed us for publication. By these proceedings it will be seen that a Mr. Topley was admitted as a substitute for Mr. Cooper, one of the Perry county Conferees, who was absent. The other Conferees in attendance from Perry, Messrs. Stroop and White, protested against the admission of Topley. First, because he had no authority to act, and second, because he was willing to barter away and oppose Perry county in her expressed wishes on the subject of Senator. Mr. Topley, however, was admitted to a seat in the Conference, the Conferees from this county voting for, and the Conferees from Perry against him. As soon as this was done, Messrs. Stroop and White, of Perry county, withdrew from the conference. The conferees from this county then organized, and voted for Mr. Anderson for Senator, and the Perry county Conferees, after appointing Mr. Hacket to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Cooper, also organized, and voted for Mr. Baily for Senator. With this explanation we publish the proceedings below, as furnished us by the Conferees from this county:

CONFEREE MEETING.

At a Convention of the Conferees of Cumberland and Perry counties, held at Sterret's Gap, on the 2d day of September inst., on motion GEORGE STROOP was called to the chair, and J. K. BOAK was chosen Secretary for the temporary organization of the Conference.

The following gentlemen appeared and presented their credentials, viz: John M. Woodburn, J. K. Boak, and J. F. Lamberton from Cumberland county, and Geo. Stroop and Jas. White from Perry county.

Mr. Cooper, of Perry, not appearing, Mr. John B. Topley presented a letter from Mr. Cooper authorizing him to act as a conferee in the stead of Mr. Cooper. This was objected to, inasmuch as Mr. Stroop asserted that a resolution was passed by the Perry county convention authorizing the conferees chosen by said convention to fill any vacancies. Mr. Topley said that such was not the fact, and he desired the conference to hear proofs that his assertion was correct.

The conferees deeming this to be the proper course, heard Messrs. Grosh, Haines, and Adams, delegates to the said Perry county convention, who declared that no such resolution was passed by said convention. Whereupon, after a full investigation, a vote was taken by the five conferees present which resulted in the admission of Mr. Topley.

Upon the permanent organization of the conferee convention Mr. TOPLEY was chosen President and J. K. BOAK Secretary, and on the 12th ballot A. B. ANDERSON, of Perry county, was unanimously nominated the Senatorial candidate for the support of the Democracy of Perry and Cumberland counties.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary and published in all the Democratic papers in the district.

JOHN B. TOPLEY, *Pres't.*

JAMES K. BOAK, Sec.

The Democratic Convention of Allegheny county, which met in Pittsburg, on the 29th ult., recommended Col. WILSON M'CANDLESS for U. S. Senator, and Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, for Governor.

JENNY LIND has arrived at New York. She will no doubt create a great stir among the "upper tendom" in all the large cities. Many will give $5 for a ticket to hear her sing, who would not give $1 to save some poor family from starvation.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. B. Mullen, of Papertown, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon, while tending the rag cutter in his Papermill. While cutting some coarse rags his hand was drawn in and caught by the revolving knives, cutting off the thumb and two fingers. The bones were amputated at the metacarpal joint and the wound dressed by Dr. Hinkley. It is but less than a year since Mr. Mullen's eldest son met with a similar accident.

Montgomery county has instructed her delegates to the next State Convention for Col. BIGLER. So also has York county.

THE QUESTION OF SENATOR.

It is a matter of regret that the Senatorial Conferees for this district did not meet together as they should have met—in good feeling and harmony. When the Conference met, Mr. Cooper, one of the Conferees from Perry, did not appear. But a Mr. Topley presented himself, and on the strength of a letter from Mr. Cooper, asked to be admitted as a Conferee from Perry. The other Conferees from Perry refused to recognize the pretentions of Mr. Topley. They insisted, (and we think justly too,) that they had the right to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Cooper, and they produced the resolution adopted by the late County Convention of Perry county, which gave them this right. They named a Mr. Hacket as the substitute to fill the vacancy in the conference, but the Conferees from this county would not agree to this, and after a war of words, Mr. Topley joined the Conferees from Cumberland, and nominated ALEXANDER B. ANDERSON, of Perry county, for the Senate. The regular conferees from Perry had withdrawn from the conference, and of course Perry county was not represented at all when Mr. Anderson was nominated, except by Topley, who, it is asserted, had no right to act.

In the meantime the conferees from Perry met by themselves, and, in accordance with authority given them, selected Mr. Hacket to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Cooper. They then organized and unanimously nominated JOSEPH BAILY, Esq., of Perry county, for the Senate, in accordance with the instructions given them by the County Convention of Perry.

We have thus, as near as we could ascertain, made a true statement of the proceedings as they occurred. The Democrats of this district have now two candidates before them for the Senate, and neither of them can be regarded as the regular nominee. Mr. Baily, however, is the nominee of Perry county, and, as Cumberland concedes the Senator to Perry, we think that had the conferees *from this county* been actuated by proper motives, they would have at once granted to Perry the man of her choice. They assumed a little too much authority and responsibility when they undertook to defeat the choice of Perry county. Three years since, Cumberland county, being entitled to the Senator, named Mr. STEARETT as the man of her choice, and Perry county, without a word, endorsed the nomination, and at the election gave him a sweeping majority. Why then, we ask, now that Perry is entitled to the Senator, should we attempt to defeat her wishes? Why should we refuse to extend the same courtesy to Perry that Perry did to us? Mr. BAILY, the gentleman named by Perry as her choice for Senator, is unexceptionable in every respect. He is a zealous, enthusiastic, hard-working Democrat, and a man of excellent abilities. We have known him long and well, and when we say that there is not a more honorable, high-minded man in our district, we but speak the sentiments of all who know him. We think, therefore, that the *Conferees from this county assumed authority not* delegated them when they opposed the wishes of Perry county. They incured a fearful responsibility, and a good deal more than any three men should incur.

We sincerely hope that something will yet be done to reconcile the matter. That the great majority of the Democrats of Perry will support Mr. Baily we have from very reliable authority. But yet should Mr. Anderson continue in the field, a Federalist will, beyond all doubt, be elected to the Senate. Nor will this be all—the Democratic party in this county will be split in twain, and our County Ticket, in all probability, defeated from top to bottom. What Democrat desires to see this? Then let something be done, and that quickly, to heal these dissensions.

The Galphinites are now chuckling over what they call the "split," and are doing everything in their power to keep up the disorganization. Our political enemies know very well that they have no prospect of success in this county, except through dissensions in the Democratic ranks. They know that their ticket is doomed to an ignominious defeat if the Democrats pull together. Hence their anxiety to embitter Democrats against each other at this time. Democrats, the difficulty can yet be removed, if we meet our brethren of Perry county in the proper spirit. We therefore hope, that before we issue another sheet all differences may be reconciled, and union and harmony established. Should we, however, be disappointed in this hope, and should Messrs. Baily and Anderson continue in their present position, we are prepared to take our stand and maintain it to the last.

HON. JAMES X. M'LANAHAN.

Our flag again unfurls the name of this distinguished Democrat and statesman, as a candidate for Congress. It speaks volumes in his praise, that he should be the *unanimous* choice of every county in the district. Without a dissenting voice, he was at once proclaimed the nominee of the Democratic party by Cumberland, Franklin and Perry. This is expressing in the strongest terms, the general satisfaction of every portion of the people with his political course, and placing the seal of their undoubting confidence in his consistency and ability. With such a candidate to rally around, we have a sure presage of victory, and in his election another triumph of the great cardinal principles and doctrine of our party.

During the last session Mr. M'LANAHAN has stood prominent in the ranks of the pacificators. Every word he uttered breathed the most fervent patriotism and love of country, and the most anxious desire to allay all angry feeling, all spirit of disunion, and every thing like sectional strife and animosity. As an individual, he has received the unbounded praise of every one, whether political partizan or opponent, that has either visited the capitol of our country, or had occasion to call his attention to business of any *kind, through personal correspondence. To every* one who has called upon him, he has been the kind, polite, and obliging representative; and to those who have written to him, he has been prompt in complying with their requests, and giving them immediate and explicit answers.

Such is the private and political character of JAMES X. M'LANAHAN, and we appeal to every honest, candid citizen in this Congressional district, if this is not exactly the kind of a man—if he is not the *very man*, you should delight to send, to represent you in our great National Legislature? We know that every one who is not bound down, with the manacles of Federalism, answers YEA! Then attend at the polls, and like freemen, signify your choice by depositing your ballots in favor of our candidate, whom you must acknowledge has been true, both to you and your country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now opened to Hollidaysburg, at which place it connects with the Portage Railroad to Johnstown. Passengers for the west have now a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Johnstown, a distance of 280 miles. At Johnstown they take the stages, going through the entire distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 32 hours—or by railroad and canal, without the fatigue of night travel by land, in 40 hours.

The Bostonians are circulating a paper for the purpose of raising $20,000 to be given to the family of Prof. Webster. When John Smith commits a murder, his wife is left to support her little ones by the labor of the washing tub.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF FEDERALISM.

The Federalists of the present day are the same in feeling as were the men of the same party during the administration of the elder Adams. John Adams was opposed to the freedom of the public press, and his followers still hold to the same odious doctrine.

Some months since, in the House of Representatives, a committee was appointed, to ascertain "what persons holding office under the late administration, had contributed money to defeat the election of Gen. Taylor, or had acted as correspondents of newspapers," &c. Mr. Stanley, a blue-light Federalist from North Carolina, was chairman of the committee, who forthwith summoned Thomas Ritchie, editor of the "*Union*," and J. P. Scingstack, president of the Democratic Club of Washington city, before the committee, for the purpose of interrogating them. These gentlemen very properly refused to answer any questions put to them by the committee, upon which Mr. Stanley offered a resolution in the House "that the Speaker issue a writ to bring Thomas Ritchie before the House for contempt of its authority."

The resolution was warmly discussed, and finally passed over. This is a high handed attempt to establish a censorship of the press. Mr. Ritchie pursued the proper course, in refusing to answer impudent questions in regard to his private business, and when Mr. Stanley waited upon him to interrogate him, he should have promptly kicked him out of his office. "Contempt of the House," indeed! If the House will permit resolutions to be adopted requiring an editor to make public his correspondents, it deserves the contempt of every American freeman.—But we maintain that Mr. Ritchie has been guilty of no contempt, for the House had no right to require him to give up the names of his correspondents.—*Members of Congress are the servants of the people. They are not sent to Washington to enquire into the private business of newspaper publishers, and whenever they go beyond their duty, and attack the liberty* of the press, they should be promptly and firmly resisted, as we are sure they will be by every editor in the country. Should Mr. Stanly and the Federalists in Congress succeed in having Mr. Ritchie dragged before the House, we feel satisfied he will remain firm in his determination, and peremtorily refuse to answer any question on the subject of his correspondents. The House has no right to interrogate him in regard to his private business, and it is a daring usurpation, and an infamous outrage to attempt such a thing.

Let the House dare to imprison Mr. Ritchie, and we shall see if there be no redress for the outrage. The liberty of the press is expressly guaranteed by the Constitution, and the proprietor held amenable to a court and jury for any abuse of that liberty. Mr. Ritchie knows his rights and will defend them, we feel satisfied.

TRUTH WELL TOLD.

Speaking of the premature movements made in certain quarters in reference to the next Presidency, the West Chester *Republican*, edited by that staunch old Democrat, NIMROD STRICKLAND, says truly:

"*In our opinion* it will be quite time enough for the Democracy of Pennsylvania to take hold of this question earnestly, a year hence—after that of nomination for Governor shall have been regularly disposed of by a State Convention."

And again—

"The Democracy of the country can't afford to be defeated in the next Presidential campaign. It does not become them, therefore, to assume any risk or *danger of defeat, through attachment to any particu*lar man. It won't do to go into the contest with a probability, amounting almost to certainty that this and that State which rightfully belongs to us, will *certainly be against us.*"

SMALL NOTE LAW.—The Baltimore Sun, in remarking upon this law, says:—"If the law is adhered to rigidly, there will soon be gold and silver in abundance for small transactions; and it is to be hoped that the example set by Pennsylvania will be followed by Maryland and all other states that allow these small, greasy and ragged representatives of money to freely circulate within their limits. Let us have plenty of gold dollars and there will be no necessity for notes of less denomination than $5 any where."

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY EMETICS.—A discussion was carried on last year, in the columns of the Frankford, Kentucky, Commonwealth, between Dr. *A. M. Blanton, of that place, and Dr. J. H. Hawkins*, of Harrison, in which the former advocated and the latter opposed the use of emetics in cholera.

The last number of the Commonwealth contains a communication from Dr. Hawkins, in which he frankly and fully surrenders his former notions and gives in his adhesion to Dr. B.'s doctrine. He has tried the emetic treatment in several severe cholera cases this summer, in all of which it has been effective, whereas if the old remedies had been used, they would, he believes, have proved fatal in every instance. Dr. H. gives ipecac, mixed with the tincture of capsicum, until vomiting is produced, and the action of the stomach is changed so as to prevent the formation of water. After the stomach is well cleansed by a vomit, he gives calomel, opium and camphor.

DISEASE AMONG COWS.—It appears from the Eastern papers, that a disease has broke out among the milch cows belonging to the farmers and dairymen of Oneida county, N. Y. There is at first a failure of milk, decreasing in some cases, in a single day from a pailfull to a quart or a pint. A weakness and trembling then seizes the animal, and she soon dies.

Paine, the water-gas maker, announces, that he has discovered something in his invention of far more importance than its application to light and heat.—In the mean time, he might let us have a little light; then might come the heat, and after that, we should be prepared for something else.

CORRECTING A MISTAKE.—A gentleman from Ohio informs us, says the Wheeling Gazette, that a Mr. *Brown, of his place, married a Miss Take, on Fri*day—took her to a ball on Saturday—to church on Sunday morning—and flogged her like sixty in the evening.

This is what we call doing things 'up brown,' and *correcting a mistake with a vengeance."*

☞ The President of France goes a deal "about town," and some of his nocturnal adventures are not, it is whispered, of the most becoming kind.

Jenny Lind—

Not sweeter sang the Birds in Eden,
Than this fair Nightingale of Sweden,
The only difference 'twixt the two, lies here—
Their notes were genlis, *here* are very dear.

Evening Post.

MURDER.—We are pained to have to chronicle a fearful tragedy, enacted in our borough on Sabbath evening last, resulting in the death of a man named George Richwine, by a blow from a brick thrown by another, named William Elliot. A dispute had arisen between them, as we understood about some pigs, which led to high words, and terminated in Elliott throwing first a stone, which missed Richwine, only knocking off his hat, and then throwing a second time with a brick bat, which being better aimed, struck him on the side of his head just above the ear, and immediately felled him. Dr. Vanvalzah was called, and upon examination, was of opinion that the wound would prove fatal, as it unfortunately did, in about four and a half hours afterwards. Elliott escaped, but has since been arrested at his brother's, in Union county, and is now lodged in our jail.—*Lewistown Democrat, Aug. 29.*

Want of Courage.

Sydney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for the want of a little brass, as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for *want of a little courage. Every day sends to their* graves a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they could only have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in order to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not *stand shivering on the bank, and thinking of the* cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks, and adjusting the nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits, and doubts and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his cousins, and his particular friends, till one fine day he finds he is sixty-five years of age—that he has lost so much time in consulting his friends, that he has no more time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-*squeamishness at present, the very period of life at* which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation."

Trouble in the Wigwam.

Mr. Fillmore seems to find it a difficult task to fill up his Cabinet. Not even the "*cohesive* power of public plunder" can keep them together. Like hungry jackalls they quarrel over the division of booty. It is admitted that Mr. McKennon has retired from the *Home Department* to his own home in perfect disgust. One week of official life at Washington under the present ruler was enough for him. He would stand no more; and so, quietly withdrew, leaving the field clear for another selection. Who knows but "HORSE SHOE ROBINSON" may get a seat in the cabinet yet? It seems that the God-like Daniel wanted the Lion's share of the spoils, and insisted upon a transfer of some of Mr. McKennon's portion over to himself, to which *shearing* process Mr. McKennon refused to submit—hence the disagreement, and the consequent withdrawal of the Home Secretary.

This is a sample of the harmony and identity of feeling in the ranks of the universal Whig party.

Baltimore Argus.

Arrangements have been made for a regular steamboat communication three times a week between Washington city and Mount Vernon, the last resting place of the beloved Washington.—A suitable wharf is to be erected at the latter place immediately.

HEART-RENDING CATASTROPHE.—A son of Hon. W. Donaldson, of Danville, Pa.—a fine, promising child, nearly seven years of age,—while playing near the canal in that borough, fell in and was drowned, before his little play-fellows had time to get assistance from his father's house.

Mr. Bullitt, late editor of the Republic, who has recently gone to Europe, will return in October, and resume his old post of editor of the New Orleans Picayune.

A DESPERATE MAN.—A man named Stephen Doe, attempted to kill his wife by stabbing her, in Boston, on Saturday, because she would not live with him.

A man belonging to the Susquehanna railroad fell from the cars, in North street, Baltimore, on Thursday, and was run over, and injured so badly, that he died soon after.

☞ Lady Alice Lambton, daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and sister-in-law of Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, has eloped with a footman.

Another large produce house suspended payment in New York on Saturday. It is said that the liabilities amount to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN SNODGRASS, Esq., of Westmoreland county, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the district composed of Bedford, Westmoreland and Cambria.

Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, has volunteered to subscribe $1,000 towards the erection of a monument to Gen. Warren, who fell at the battle Bunker Hill.

A Hypocrite.

A man may cry church! church at ev'ry word,
With no more piety than other people;
A daw's not reckoned a religious bird
Because it keeps a cawing from a steeple.

MILITARY NOTICE.

The following circular I have thought proper to publish for the information of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAMUEL CROP, Brig. Insp.

Brigade Inspector's Office,
Carlisle, Sept. 2, 1850.

CIRCULAR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Aug. 15, 1850.

The great demand for arms produced by the passage of the Revised Militia Law having exhausted the supplies in the State Arsenals, and application having been made by the Adjutant General, to the War Department at Washington, for an advance of a portion of the quota of arms due this State for the year 1851, in order, partially at least, to meet that demand; for the information of those concerned, it is deemed advisable to call the attention of General Officers and Brigade Inspectors to the following letter of the Hon. George W. Crawford, late Secretary of War, to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the request of the Adjutant General.

The entire quota of arms due this State for the year 1850, with the exception of a small balance of perhaps 150 or 160 muskets in value, was drawn by the Adjutant General, under permission from the War Department in November, 1849, and all these arms except a very few, have been issued to the Volunteers upon regular requisitions from Brigade Inspectors.

WM. H. IRWIN,
Adjutant General, Pa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting the application of Adjutant General Irwin, for the issue in advance of three-fourths of the quota of arms which will be due to the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1851.

The annual appropriation for supplying arms to the militia is so very small compared with the demand, that applications for advances are frequent, and if acceded to in any but cases of real emergency would soon interfere seriously if not entirely interrupt the regular issues. The balance of the quota of 1850 will be issued on your requisition, and with every disposition to act favorably on General Irwin's application, I hope he will be able to wait until the next quota shall be due.

Very respect'y, your ob't servant,
GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency WM. F. JOHNSTON, Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

September 2.

The Flour market continues quiet. Sales of a few hundred brls. fresh ground for shipment at $5,12½ per brl., at which it is freely offered. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are held firm at $3 a brl., with small sales. Grain—The Market continues well supplied with Wheat, and prices are drooping. Sales of 4 a 5000 bu. prime red at $1 a 1,06, and white at $1,10 a 1,11 per bu. Rye is source, and in demand at 65c. Corn is in fair request, but there is very little coming forward. Sales of 2000 bu. yellow at 65c. Oats are in good demand, and prices have improved. Sales of 3 a 4000 bu. Southern at 37c.; new Penn. 41c.; and old at 46 a 49 per bu. Whiskey sells at 27c. in brls., and 26½c. in hhds.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Particulars concerning his Execution.

BOSTON, Aug. 30, 1850.

On my arrival here, yesterday, I made it a part of my business to mingle with the public, for the purpose of ascertaining as correctly as possible, the precise state of public opinion in reference to the condemned man and his situation, as well as to learn whether there was any foundation for the various rumors about *confessions*, and the *probability* of his committing suicide, which have been in circulation here, as well as in New York, for some time past.

And first in relation to Professor Webster personally; I found but little, very little sympathy for him individually, but a great deal for his unfortunate wife and family. Indeed, the general opinion is that the murder of Dr. Parkman was premeditated; that the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts of the case; and that judgement of death passed upon Prof. Webster, in accordance with the verdict, was righteous and proper.

THE LAST WEEK.

During the last week, Professor Webster's demeanor did not at all alter. He was perfectly conscious that his hours were numbered, and was calm and resigned to his fate. He frequently alluded to the day appointed for his execution as well as to the execution, and said that he was resigned to meet his fate. He ate his meals as usual, and was occasionally cheerful—at least as much so as a man could be in his situation. His spiritual adviser attended upon him three times a day during that period, at his request, and yesterday the Rev. Dr. Putman was in his cell for four or five hours, doing all for him that he could. In fact, Dr. Putnam was unremitting in his attentions to the unfortunate man. From the time when Professor Webster first called upon him, hour after hour, day and night, always evincing his alacrity to wait upon him, and give him all the consolation in his power.

THE LAST NIGHT.

Prof. Webster assured the officers of the prison that his family were unacquainted with the day fixed for his execution; and the fact that they were ignorant of it yesterday, when he met them for the last time on this side of the grave, evidently gave him a great deal of comfort, and no doubt nerved him to meet his doom. Great pains were taken by the Sheriff and his deputies to conceal from Mrs. Webster and her daughters, all evidences of the preparations that were being made last night for the tragedy which was to occur at an early hour the next morning. From the crowd of persons—greater than usual—who congregated in the street in front of the jail, however, I fear that they must have known that the time appointed for the execution was close at hand. As soon as they took their departure, the sheriff issued orders for the erection of the scaffold, and the work was commenced forthwith. Prof. Webster was then searched, in order to take from him anything by which he could commit suicide; but nothing was found upon him. He was closely watched last night, lest he might attempt to take his life; but there was no necessity for it. He had evidently made up his mind to die in pursuance of his sentence. When informed that he would be watched by two officers, he requested that Mr. J. C. Leighton, the clerk of the jail, and officer Ed. J. Jones who had charge of him during the trial, might be the persons appointed.—His request was attended to, and those gentlemen accordingly took their posts, and remained in his cell till he was taken to the scaffold. During the night he conversed freely with those officers, and read the Bible diligently and earnestly till about twelve o'clock when he felt wearied and laid down on his cot to take his last sleep. At about half-past four o'clock this morning he awoke and appeared much refreshed by his repose. He then prayed audibly; and from what I have heard, there is no doubt that he was extremely penitent, and alluded to his approaching execution. He ate a light breakfast, and seemed prepared to meet his fate. While conversing on the subject of his execution, and during his meditations *he exclaimed, in an impressive manner:—"If it be* possible, let this cup pass from me; yet not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done." He smoked a segar too, I believe; yet lest any wrong impressions should be formed from the circumstances, I will say he was addicted to the use of tobacco in that form and was not comfortable unless he had a segar in his mouth, lighted or unlighted. At about dusk in the evening a wagon containing materials for the scaffold entered the jail yard, and from the close proximity of the entrance to his cell, he must have known the object of the movement.

THE LAST MORNING.

Eight o'clock.—At this hour the whole police force selected for the occasion was in attendance, consisting of one hundred and twenty four men. Here and there, in the yard, I observed deputy sheriffs with their swords, (the handles of which were covered with crape,) some police officers and some hundred spectators. All eyes were directed to the scaffold in the centre of the jail yard, and particularly to the *rope with the noose at the end. The rear of* houses in Lowell street looked into the jail yard and the windows and roofs of some of them were packed with persons of both sexes, and of all ages. It grieved me to see ladies and young girls manifest their morbid curiosity in this way.

The Sheriff and his aids visited the condemned at a quarter before nine, and informed him that in a few minutes they would be called upon to discharge their sad duty. Professor Webster informed them that he was ready, and awaited their summons. He thanked them individually and collectively for the kindness and attention extended to him during his imprisonment.

The Sheriff soon after nine o'clock informed the witnesses that their sad duty was about to commence, and requested them to accompany him to the jail.—They walked arm in arm, followed by the reporters for the press, and spectators, into the corridors of the jail, and to the door of Professor Webster's cell, which was thrown open. The Rev. Mr. Putnam then in the presence of all those assembled, offered the following prayer, Professor Webster being on his knees:

"Oh God! Now that a brother man is about to pass from us to be removed from this world to a better, we invoke for him Thy mercy and the spirit of Thy charity. Oh God! accept his repentance as sincere and effective in the sight of the Teacher of all hearts; and oh, thou God of all mercies, take him forgiven and redeemed, to Thy bosom. Let the humble hope which he entertains be realized. Let the Saviour, whom he has humbly sought for the sake of his soul, receive him and confess him before his Father which is in Heaven. Oh God! accept now his heartfelt thanks for all the mercies vouchsafed to him, and for the support extended to him in his lonely *prison hours, when he humbly addressed the* Throne of Grace, and communed in spirit with God, *and found peace. We thank Thee for Thy goodness.* Oh God! we pray for those who are near and dear to him, that they may have, from on high, strength and fortitude to bear the blow which awaits them; and that his ardent prayer to Heaven may be answered, that their days on earth may be crowned with blessings, and that spiritual joys and blessings may be vouchsafed to them; and when their days shall pass may God reunite the fond ties of life to be broken no more. We unite with him in the prayer, that those connected with him may have blessings from on high and, oh God! we pray for the ministers of the Paw, who have now a solemn and sad office to perform; that they may do it with a tender heart and Christian charity. We pray that all hearts, every where, may be softened with brotherly kindness, and charity, and forgiveness, and fraternal sympathy towards their fellow sinner, who is *going to meet Him whom all must meet. We pray* that the lesson of this hour may be sanctified to all who witness it. Oh, God! be it our most anxious desire to prepare for that great hour. Give us true repentance, for we are all sinners. Grant us thy infinite mercy, for we do all need it. And now we commit our brother to Thee, and while he bows submissively to human laws which he violated, and the behests of earthly justice, behold him a suppliant at the mercy seat of Him who knows all hearts, who tempers justice with mercy, and who accepts the contrite in heart. Take him to Thyself, and number him with the redeemed. Let his sins be washed white as snow. Extend to him Thy infinite mercy, that he may forever rest with God. Strengthen him in this his hour of trouble. Let the light of Thy countenance shine upon him. Hear us and answer us; we ask it for Thy mercy's sake, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen."

When the religious services were concluded, the spectators who were invited in to hear it returned to the jail yard. Dr. Webster was then pinioned, and a procession formed of the witnesses, preceded by the Sheriff, with a cocked hat, and sword attached to his side. The Sheriff directed the witnesses to take their places. He then ascended the scaffold for the purpose of seeing that nothing was left undone.

Twenty five minutes to 10 o'clock.—Everything being ready for the execution, Prof. Webster's arms were pinioned, and he was directed to take his place in the melancholy procession which was being formed. He did so. The High Sheriff led the way, followed by the jailor and turnkeys of Leverett street jail. Next came Prof. Webster, supported by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, whom the unfortunate man requested to pray with him to the last moment, and constables Dexter and Easterbrook. Professor Webster walked firmly but dejectedly to the scaffold, amid the most profound silence. His step was firm and his countenance betrayed no emotion. He looked at the ground, and was apparently resigned to the doom *which awaited him. He was dressed in a plain suit* of black, but had no neckcloth. His frock coat was buttoned the greater part of the way.

Twenty two minutes to 10 o'clock.—The Sheriff read the warrant for the execution of John W. Webster for the crime of murder. While he was doing so, the condemned and the Rev. Dr. Putnam were earnestly engaged in conversation, the former repeatedly bowing, as if acquiescing in what the clergyman said. He then shook hands with Dr. Putnam, and the officers commenced their sad duties.

Twenty one minutes to 10 o'clock.—Prof. Webster was requested to take a seat on a chair, so that his legs might be confined. The Deputy Sheriff then strapped them.

Twenty Minutes to 10 o'clock.—Prof. Webster's legs having been fastened, the Sheriff took leave of the unfortunate man. Prof. Webster convulsively shook the Sheriff's hand, and retained it in his for a few seconds, but did not speak.

Eighteen minutes to 10 o'clock.—The rope is placed around Professor Webster's neck, and the black cap put on. An intense feeling is manifested by the spectators.

Seventeen minutes to 10 o'clock.—The Sheriff, addressing the people assembled, speaks as follows, holding in his hand the warrant of execution:

"In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the good people thereof, I now proceed to execute the orders contained in this death warrant."

THE EXECUTION.

The Sheriff then turned round, faced the prisoner, took a single step, placed his foot on a spring—the part of the platform on which Professor Webster stood fell, and the unfortunate man was hanging by the neck. The fall was about eight feet, and to appearance his neck was dislocated. He struggled but little, and evidently suffered no pain. The only evidence of the death struggle, which he manifested was a slight convulsive movement of the legs, which were partially drawn up for an instant. In less than four minutes all signs of life were extinct, and Prof. Webster was in the other world, there, we trust, to receive forgiveness for his crime. After remaining suspended just half an hour, Drs. Henry G. Clark, and Charles H. Sedman examined the body, and informing the Sheriff that life was extinct, that officer so declared it to the legal witnesses and spectators, and at the same time thanked the witnesses, in the name of the commonwealth, for attending and aiding the officers of the law in the painful duty which had just been performed.

A pine coffin, painted black, was then placed beneath the body. The corpse was lowered, the rope removed from the neck, the lid of the coffin was laid down, and the body was then removed to the cell which Prof. Webster recently occupied, according to the Professor's express desire. It will remain there till evening, and then be delivered to the friends of the unfortunate criminal.

While living, Prof. Webster enjoined the Sheriff not to permit any person to look at his his remains while they were in the jail. I understand that late in the evening the body will be taken to Cambridge, where arrangements will be made for the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next. The body will be deposited in the family vault, at Mount Auburn, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world. Everything connected with the funeral was arranged by Prof. Webster himself.

CONCLUSION.

I am informed that Mrs. Wm. H. Prescott, a near relative of Mrs. Webster, will dine, with the family of the late Prof. Webster this afternoon, and afterwards break to her and her daughters the melancholy intelligence that her husband and their father is *no more.*

It was rather singular that at the very instant when the condemned man dropped the whistle of a *locomotive, on one of the railroads, was sounded by* the engineer. The noise was peculiarly melancholy—resembling more a loud and distinct moan than a whistle.

Among those who attended the execution, in the performance of his official duty as Deputy Sheriff, was a son of a former professor of Harvard University.

The crime for which Prof. Webster suffered was committed on the 23d of November, 1849. He was arrested on the 30th of November, and has thus been in confinement for nine months.

I understand that the proprietor of any adjoining house, from the roof of which the melancholy scene could be witnessed, rented standing places to all who applied for them, at the rate of a dollar each. One house was forcible opened, and occupied by persons invited to see the execution.

Professor Webster was in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

I was informed, immediately after the execution took place, that Prof. Webster was interrogated as to whether he wished to make any further confession in reply, he said that he did not—that the last confession was true, and that he could not add *to nor* subtract from it. He died, therefore, with the assertion that the killing of Dr. Parkman was not premeditated—that in a moment of passion he struck him with a piece of grape vine—that death was the result, and that for the purpose of concealing the fact, he attempted to dispose of the body in the manner specified.

DIED.

On the 24th ult., in Newton township, JOHN C. MCCULLOCH, in the 21st year of his age.

In West Pennsboro', on the 26th ult., MISS MARY CAROTHERS, in the 24th year of her age.

In Newton township, on the 30th ult., SAMUEL HANNA, aged 16 years and 8 months.

In Springfield, on the 1st inst., Miss MARY ADAIR, aged 64 years.

On the 23d ult., of Cholera, in Westmoreland county, on board of boat Joseph C. Wilson, JOHN B. EGOLF, of this place, aged about 22 years.

On Monday night last, Mr. JOSEPH EGOLF, aged about 20 years.

In Mechanicsburg, on the 26th ult., of palsy, Mr. DAVID WORST, aged about 52 years.

On the 28th ult., ELIZABETH BELLA, only daughter of John and Margaret M. Ego, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Dearest babe, though nursed with care,
No effort could detain thee here,
Nor yet from torture save thee.
'Twas best that thou shouldst hasten where
All sorrows end and sweetly share
The smiles of him who gave thee.

LOST.

A POCKET BOOK containing a small sum of money in notes—bound round with tape on the outside, with a small key attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Mr. John Goodyear, at the Recorder's Office.

Carlisle, Sept. 5, 1850.

English & German Journals.

THE English and German Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for the year 1850, have been received at the Commissioners Office at Carlisle, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them. By order of the Commissioners.

Attest—WM. RILEY, *Clerk.*

Commissioner's Office,
Carlisle, Sept. 5, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws passed at the late session of the Legislature, have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

JAS. F. LAMBERTON, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office,
Carlisle, Sept. 5, 1850—3t

Estate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Peter Rockafellow, late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, deceased, have been issued by the Register in and for said county to the subscriber who resides in said Borough. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

FREDERICK WONDERLICH, Adm'r.

September 5, 1850—6t